NO. 11 .-- VOL. XXVI.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.

TRIALS OF THE MINISTRY A specimen of trials, to which some ministers ar

A special and all are exposed, is furnished in a dis-

of this city. While the occasion of such a rebuke

from an injured pastor is deeply to be deplored, the

lainness and fidelity with which it is administer-

the Psalmist, " Wo is me, that I sojourn in Mesheck, that I dwell in the tents of Kedar," Mr. L.

kes occasion to state the peculiar circumstances

which he has been placed for months past, and

sim, and agitated the whole community. This is

on, and with a boldness honorable to his character

To the honor of far the larger part of his church

and congregation, it ought to be said, that they

stood by him faithfully through the whole, regard-

his high relation to the church of God. The ene-

They had before removed two faithful ministers

e say this, not by way of reproach, but simply as matter of fact, necessary to be understood. As

ese men could do nothing against the pastor by

tes, either in the church or society, they had

had long known how to use adroitly, and

was rarely left to hang idly in their armory.

had not length of arm enough to reach their

hough always bright and burnished." Still

esson into other hands, or lose their object

Among the members of the church they found

ome three or four who were willing to become

heir aids in the matter. These took up the evil

erts, circulated them, professed to credit them,

at least to "fear that there was more truth in

em than there ought to be." And now, the

at was vainly supposed to be gained. An eccle-

stical council was convened. They waited for

arges. None were brought. They sent for ese members of the church. They came, but

red not mention a single charge or report they derculated. And it was not until the council

been ready for business three or four hours,

ng all their ingenuity to get hold of something

which to act, that they could obtain even a sim-

statement of the reports abroad-and this was

by a brother of the church, who disbelieved

Manœuvering like this, probably is un-

on to the records of any other church in the

of two days, and a full hearing of all that was

ned to substantiate the "reports," came to the

ony offered in their support has been satis-

wis an innocent man in reference to said reports, ntitled to the undiminished confidence of the

We should not have stated even these few par

ars of so singular a case of the vilest defamation

minister of Christ, but for the sake of warning

rethren and the churches against a somewhat

sort of attack upon the sacred ministry, which

he cross feel themselves strong, and yet

is novel only in its form; the substance

is as old as the days of Abel and Noah. As in

use, so in others that shall occur, may Inno-

the defended, and the weapon of the adversa-

The sermon may be found at Whipple and Dam

of which were fair representations in their

raphy of the scurrilous and blasphemous eter of their contents. "The Polynesian"

contrary, is handsomely executed; and

not a religious paper, nor edited by a pro-

and adopts the tone of an elevated and scrip-

ity. It is "the organ of no sect nor par

fancement of education and civilization.

f good morals, and the commercial and

"The immutable principles of justice

no particular sect. It invites residents,

free discussion. It is greatly to be de-

such a paper may be sustained; but the

ous a character to sustain it, unless aid

s who will cheerfully give eight dollars a

and delight as the pioneer of civilization

eligion in the dark islands of the Northern

ers hence will be regarded with ven-

are its guide, while it adopts the

of all denominations, travellers, &c.

mns freely for valuable communica-

ests of the Sandwich Island com-

"THE POLYNESIAN."

coil on his own head.

stian Public.

could be said, by any and all persons inter-

ion, "the reports in circulation against

d But the council, after a protracted investiga-

Rev. Wales Lewis, and printed by S. N. Dickinso

Years Old

OCOMB,

MSTEAD, ERCHANT, NS. 6m Feb. 5.

A COUGH. reat increase of sales of NESET CANDY, MED

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mintations have recently
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that he in prepared to of Green House Plant

n at all seasons of the

ING ROOM.

YALE LITERARY MAGAZINE, FEB. 1841 .ed No. The principal articles are

Boston

Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.

BOSTON RECORDER.

Sacred Paths; or, Life in Prospect of Immor-tality. pp. 218, 18mo. Boston; Joseph Doice 22 Court Street. 1841. This writer deserves the credit of preparing as

good, or a better devotional book, than we have ever met with from an Unitarian pen. We are sorry that his name is withheld. And it would give us is entirely to be approved. From the words of pleasure to know, that any considerable number of our Unitarian friends cherished the spirit of devo-tion to the extent it is here displayed. But, there is in it a lamentable deficiency. Christ is not recognized, either in the "meditations" or "prayers" the sources of the difficulties that have surrounded of the volume, as "God over all blessed forever," nor as the Great Atoning Sacrifice of the world. done with great candor, with accurate discrimina-He is not presented as the "Alpha and Omega" of the Christian's faith, hope, and love. The entire corruption of man's nature—his utterly undone condition apart from the sovereign and distinguishing grace of God in Christ, is not made prominent: nor could it be inferred, from any sentence we have ing him justly, as assailed, not for his faults, but for met with, that the author believes man to be "dead in trespasses and sins," agreeably to the averment tained throughout. This volume derives its title miss of the cross were not willing that he should of the Holy Spirit. Orthodox believers therefore, main in the place, because he withstood their will not find in the book, the devotions with which micious doctrines and baneful practices, and they can fully sympathise. It may however be ned them to flee from the wrath to come. useful to others. We care not how far such books are published and used by those who have not their within a short period-and seemed determined, eyes yet opened to discern "the unsearchable riches ay, declared their determination, that the present of Christ;" if they will set themselves seriously to umbent should have no rest for the sole of his cultivate an habitually devotional frame, by the among them. These men it should be remarkaid of a work like this, we shall not despair of were not members of the Society, but were their reaching the conviction ultimately, that it is versalists, or practical infidels, or nothingarians, not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the and the spiritual affections; and will prompt to innymous religionists-men belonging to no re-Lord of hosts, that their hearts are to be transformed ous or acknowledged anti-religious society. into temples of the Holy Ghost.

Were the volume to be subjected to criticismtask that no one loves to assume in relation to a book of devotion—it would be proper to advert to numerous errors of interpretation, and a studied ef or to the familiar weapon of slander—a weapon fort constantly apparent, to approach as near a possible to the ground of Orthodoxy by the use of Orthodox terms, without touching it. But we must decline such a labor-cheerfully admitting what the author doubtless wishes his readers to beim, even with this deadly weapon, while he lieve, that his intentions were to supply the public intinued to be shielded by the warm affections of with a volume that should fairly expound the will schurch. Calumny from their lips, fell harmless of God, and excite a spirit of heartfelt and acceptathe ground. They must put the death bearing ble devotion.

BEGINNING TO DO GOOD; or, the Meh-Shway-ee Societa. np. 72, 18mo. Boston. New Eng. S. S. ciety. pp. 72, 18mo. Bosto Union, 79 Cornhill. 1840.

The process of the formation and continued support of Juvenile Missionary Societies, is here de scribed in a very natural and attractive style-prob sociations, (names only being fictitious,) and will prove useful in instruction to others, who, as guardians of young immortals, may desire to know how best to prepare them for future usefulness and eternal glory. And we cannot let slip the opportunity to suggest to all our readers the enquiry, whether as much is done, as might and ought to be done, to engage young minds in the labors of active benev Are their susceptibilities of impression as strongly laid hold of, and kindly directed toward the pressing wants of a world lying in wickedness as they should be? Are they early enough and constantly enough supplied with missionary intel ligence in a style they can comprehend, and with those motives to a life of self-denial and devotedhistory of God's passing providence toward a sinning world? Sure we are, that among the best means of grace for children is that of forming them into Mr. Lewis have not been sustained; that the Juvenile, Bible, Tract and Missionary Societies.

ony offered in their support has been satis-rily refuted, and that we consider Rev. Mr. S an innocent man in reference to said reports, New York. Robert Cartee. Buston: Ires & Den-

This volume has also the imprint of the London Religious Tract Society -a sufficient voucher for its high rank in the estimation of the Christian public on the other side the water. Occasional extracts from "Old Humphrey" have doubtless met the eyes and touched the hearts of most of our readkely to be repeated in other places, where the their hands on a volume, filled with maxims of the upon the community. We call it a "novel book making days, to meet with such a condensa- month, by P. G. Reed, No. 17 Tremont Row. tion of truth-with such an amount of wisdom in so small a compass, adapted to men of all ages, conditions, and characters, and fitted to produce a lasting

it. The author, whoever he may be, has done well This is the title of a weekly newspaper, publishat Honolalu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, under
beditorship of J. J. Jarves, Esq. It succeeds to
be Mirror and the "Sandwich Islands Gazette,"

Who Shall be Greatest? A Tale by Mary

Who Shall be Greatest? A Tale by Mary Howitt. pp. 178. 18mo. New York; D. Apple-ton & Co. 200 Broadway. Boston: Ires and Den-net. 1841.

The object of this Tale is perhaps sufficiently indicated by the title—to develop the workings of amligious man, is yet guided by a liberal bition in minds of the ordinary cast, found in the common walks of life. The picture is not so highly wrought as to be unnatural, and yet is drawn with a commanding influence over the temporal and so much distinctness, and such fulness of light and eternal destinies of thousands of kindred minds ! shade, as to leave a strong impression of the waywardness of human nature, and the folly of yielding to the control of a passion, which combines in itself the elements of envy, jealousy, hatred, and revenge-producing mischief without limit, to those in whom it reigns, as well as others whom it treads

> THE MARTYR LAWR; or, Christ the Representative of his people in all ages. Translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, D. D. pp. 288. New York. R. Carter. Boston: Ires and Dennet.

The style of Krummacher's former works is prederived from abroad. Are there none of served here, in all its freshness and beautys copy of the Polynesian-a paper, which parting a delightful charm to every truth on which he touches, and kindling in the mind of the reader a glowing animation in which he loves to luxuriate. The topics discussed are, "Christ and the first sinners"-" Moses' wish "-" David and the man of God "-" Bethlehem "-"The blood of sprinkling" -" The new creature "-" the Martyr Lamb "-" the Great Exchange "-" the Easter Message **Toror, or tablets of an Idle man—Milton's many "—" Easter peace "—" the Office of the Ho
**The Universally felt, and generally complained of, and Square, on one side of which stands the Presby-

The Flying Roll; or, Free grace displayed. By F. W. Krummacher, D. D. pp. 236, 12mo. New York: M. W. Dodd. Boston: C. C. Dean, No. 13 Cornhill. 1841.

Most of our readers, it is presumed, are acquainted with the writings of Krummacher. His jah the Tishbite," and "Elisha," have been long enough before the public, to secure for their author a large share of respect and love. The same ardor of feeling, the same vigor of fancy and the same disregard of many admitted rules of composition, and even interpretation, characterise this, as his former productions. A glowing spirit of piety indites every sentence; a zealous opposition to Rationalism, and all its cognate isms, appears on nearly every page, and a warm defence of evangelical truth is mai from the first and shortest of eight discourses—all of them aiming however to display the riches of grace, and defend the system of doctrines designated as "Evangelical," againts its numerous assailants. If we find some things on these pages conflicting with our own mode of exhibiting the system, yet we find nothing essentially incorrect, and very much to admire and commend. The volume is a good one for every Christian's library; and if faithfully studied, will quicken the intellectual powers, creased efforts for the attainment of that heavenly spirit which ought to animate all hearts far more thoroughly than it now animates any.

Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital for the year 1840.

Massachusetts General Hospital for the year 1540.

pp 44, 5ro.

The number of patients received into the Hospenses of the past year have been materially diminished, without any diminution of the quantity or quality of the supplies of the patients.

The McLean Asylum maintains its former dis-tinguished reputation, under the direction of Dr. L. V. Bell. It would give us pleasure to present our readers with an abstract of his very able report, were it not better that it should be sought for and read in its original and elegant form. It must suffice to say, that the entire number of insane patients under the care of the Asylum, during the year, has been 263, of which 108 were remaining at the close of the last year, and 155 have been since received. In the same period, 75 have been discharged, recovered, 32, more or less improved; 18 not improved; and 13 dead; leaving in the house on the last day of the year 125.

Both branches of this institution possess high dvantages for patients from all classes of society Their locations-the admirable arrangement of apartments in the several buildings-the neatness and order in which they are always kept—the best aid from the medical and surgical faculty, the kindest attention from their Superintendants and all others under them," are well known, and miversally acknowledged by the patients. If such we live, they serve at the same time to illustrate the beneficent character and elevating influences of Christianity, beyond all religions of human device.

Lessons of Profit, and Stories of Truth. pp. 144, 18mo. Boston: New England Subbath School Union, 70 Cornhill. 1841. "Contentment," "Theft," "Temperance," and

Usefulness," are the subjects here discussed and illustrated in a style well adapted to engage the attention and enlighten the understanding and improve the moral susceptibilities of the young.

THE MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No 56. FEB. 20.ers; and we venture to say they will gladly lay We are here favored with Mr. Eliot's Lecture on endered uncomfortable by the influence of prudence and piety, illustrated in the happiest manner, by so favorite an author. The work touches German by Mr. Warner, and a continuation of Hints on seventy distinct topics, in as many chapters, and on a rational method of instruction for teachers of in few words, and with great beauty of manner, cov- Music. This periodical it will be recollected is ers them with light. It is a rare thing, in these conducted by Mr Hach, and is issued twice in a

THE CONOJOHARIE RADII, new series, vol. 1., first and second No's have been received-and impression on every mind that comes in contact with | promise to form an interesting village paper. It claims a special notice, because its proprietor and laborious Editor, is Mr. Levi S. Backus-a deaf mute, whose skill and perseverance in overcoming difficulties entitles him to the respect and commen dation of the public. It will not be matter of surprise if his paper obtain a wide circulation, nor matter of regret either, if it shall firmly maintain the cause of morality and religion. How delightful to behold the ripened fruits of the Christian beneficence which causes the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak; and breaking the cerements of an entombed mind, gives it liberty and power to exert

the population of Nova Scotia, including Cape ton, to be 210, 787. The estimate is founded chiefly on the census of 1837. As connected with the different religious denominations he divides the whole population thus; Church of England 41,364; this is in Church of Scotland 64,831; Church of Rome, 49,- 3 o'clock. 399; Methodists 15,954; Baptists, 29,491; Lutherans, Sandeminians, Universalists and other small

EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA .- Lord Falkland which they live. But while the inconvenience is

idea of Satan—and Adventures in the Creek Campaign. These, with poetic effusions interspersed in agreeable variety, form a very pleasant evening's if no thoughts occurred which should require the reader to pause, and exercise his own powers of inquiry, and even require him to dissent from the Satury. Pp. 218, 18mo. Boston; Joseph Doice 22 Court Street. 1841.

The writes decrease fine the Creek Campaign. These, with poetic effusions interspersed in the control of the extent of the exit acknowledged by all, he is prevented from proposing any measure as worthy of adoption, by the diversity of opinion that every where prevails, as to the mode in which the evil is one require him to dissent from the local peculiarities of certain districts, and the prevailing variety of religious tenets in the province. If folly is bound up in the heart of the extent of the exit acknowledged by all, he is prevented from proposing any measure as worthy of adoption, by the diversity of opinion that every where prevails, as to the mode in which the evil is to be remedied; and this diversity of opinion arises from the local peculiarities of certain districts, and the prevailing variety of religious tenets in the province. If folly is bound up in the heart of the extent of the exit acknowledged by all, he is 3 companies of Infantry, and 1 of Cavalry, were marching and countermarching around the square, where prevails, as to the mode in which the evil is to be remedied; and this diversity of opinion that every where prevails, as to the mode in which the evil is to be remedied; and this diversity of opinion that every where prevails, as to the mode in which the evil at the extent of and holds daily fellowship with the Son of God, that no one, washed in the fountain of a Saviour's child, it certainly is fully disclosed in the life of the blood, can fail to find his faith strengthened, and man, when through selfishness and bigotry he will his love increased by communion with Krumma- leave his children and generation to live and die in

> another who divides his time between Southport and Ricine. Both are represented to be flourishing. I casures are in train also, to establish misns at Madison, Artalan, Prairie-Dee-Sauk, Jamesville, &c. or to render the missions already established, permanent. The fields are white for the harvest-the labor is abundant-but where are the workmen! May the Lord of the harvest multiply them-let them belong to whatever evangelical denomination they may.

CONSTANTINOPLE.-The Armenian Patriarch, Hayop, who has created so much trouble to the Evangelical party in Constantinople for two or three years past, has abdicated his office, and his predecessor, Stefan, who had retired to Nicomedia, has been recalled and reinstated in office. It was his gentle and easy deportment that led to his being superseded by a fierce persecutor, and his recal regarded as a national disavowal of the persecution so long maintained against the friends of evan-

LUNACY IN OHIO .- The second Annual Report of the Lunatic Asylum states the whole number of patients admitted, to be 25%, of whom 201 are paupers. 120 have been discharged. Of these 80 had scovered, 18 had proved incurable, and 20 had pital in Allen street, during the year, was 362, of died. The present number of inmates is 138, 134 whom 144 were cured, and 137 more or less re- of the whole number of cases are ascribed to moral lieved: 43 were not relieved, many of them have causes, and 90 to physical causes-34 to causes uning been almost beyond the hope of recovery, be-fore they entered the hospital: 22 died. The ex-

For the Boston Recorder THE WEARY WANDERER

He had no home to shelter him

No happy, fireside hearth About him played the evening air,-The dews around him fell The cold rocks heard his midnight prayer .-

And O, deep sorrow filled my heart,

I longed my comforts to impart To him who had no home. He spoke-but not with marmaring tongue, From him no bitter sigh was wrung

Though wandering here in pai The foxes of the earth have homes, Each little bird its nest ;

So saving, still he wandered on.

My Saviour! I have wandered, too, And found no home to cheer; For though my years have been but few,

I've found my home's not here. But though I roam midst doubts and fears

11 wipe away my flowing tears, For O, my home's with thee !

For the Boston Recorder. THE VIOLET

FROM GOETHE. violet on the meads had blown. Wrapt in its leaves, and all unknown-It was a dear sweet violet-There came a maiden shepherdess With lightsome step and joyousness Thither, thither, Singing, these meads among. Ah! thought the violet, would that I were, Of nature's flowers the one most fair, That this dear maid might me careas And plack, and to her bosom press One little half hour's space On slipp'd the maiden o'er the mead. But of her steps not taking heed,
Trod down the little violet—
Which dying sang—" Now joy I know;
For though I die, my death I owe And at thy feet I lie."

RELIGION IN NEW ORLEANS [From our Corresponds

New Onleans, Jan. 1, 1841.

Mr. Willis. Dear Sir,—Imagining that many of your readers at the North may be as ignorant as I was, of matters and things connected with religion in this city, I comply with your request to write you a few lines. You may accept or reject them at your pleasure.

or reject them, at your pleasure.

First, as to the facilities for attending public worship. It is probably quite within bounds to say that there are at present 120,000 inhabitants in this city. At the rate of 1500 people for every Church, there would be necessary 80 churches.

Nova Scotla.—A writer in the "Guardian," who seems to understand his subject well, makes out pendent, (considered as Unitarian,) Methodist, and Presbyterian, and several of these are very small, and but partially filled.

There is no public worship in the afternoon, excent at one of the Episcopal churches. I suppose this is in consequence of the dining hour be

100,000—who do not regularly attend public worship. The naked fact, one would think, is quite sufficient to engage the warmest interest and the most fervent prayers of every Christian here.

But let me tell your readers what was witnessed EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Lord Falkland, Lieut. Governor of the province, in his recent address to the Legislature, laments that in a country whose population is physically inferior to no other race, and where the necessaries of life are so easily obtained, education should be so difficult of attainment, that the majority of the inhabitants are in consequence deprived of the advantages otherwise open to them by the nature of the institutions under which they live. But while the inconvenience is informed.) Of the meeting, As I ossed Lafavette in informed.) Of the meeting, As I ossed Lafavette in life with reionisms.

and he was precipitated to the earth. Just be-fore II, the hour for worship at the Presbyterian church, the companies left the square for other parts of the city. During service, their drums insportance, though the means of knowledge and virtue are within his reach. Either Nova Scotia is without any common school system, or has a system so defective that it will not work. We are not informed which.

Eviscopal Missions.—In Wisconsin, the Episcopalians have a Missionary at Duck Creek, and another who divides his time between Southport

would think, to claim an interest that day, in the prayers of the officiating clergymen in the immediate vicinity of the parade, but the subject was not alluded to. The fact is, I imagine, the thing has become so common as to cause even Christians to look upon it with comparative indifference. I see by the papers of this morning, that a compa-ny is ordered out next Sabbath, for a target-fir-

ing excursion, a silver cup to be the prize.

There is a meeting on the evenings of Sabbath and Wednesday each week, in the session room of the Presbyterian Church. A sermon is preached when the minister is well. If there is no minister to officiate, the time is occupied by the elders in prayer and remarks. Being a Congregationalist, and somewhat democratic withal, in my notions of church government, I am not much pleased with the Presbyterian plan, carried out fully here, I believe, of depending wholly upon the four or five Elders of the church, for the interest of such five Elders of the church, for the interest of such a meeting. Considering, as we do, at the North, that the surest mode of increasing the efficiency of the church, is to make every brother, who can properly take part in these exercises, feel it his duty to do so, I was not surprised to hear and see that Christians here are comparatively asleep, and that the standard of piety is remarkably low.—

Neither am I surprised, that so many members of the Congregational churches at the North, who come here to do business during the winter season, refuse to unite themselves with the church. They see a stiffness and formality to which they have been wholly unaccustomed.

Professing Christians in the Presbyterian church say that it is with some difficulty the Society pays its way, and they fear any division of feeling lest this little band lose its hold. But I am persuaded that could some zealous and devoted Congrega-

this intie band lose its hold. But I am persuaded that could some zeahous and devoted Congregational clergyman be located here, a new church might be formed, which would not only well support itself, but which would have a tendency to make the present body much more efficient.

Whatever is the true reason, the fact is indis-utable that multitudes of professing Christians com the North come to this city to transact busiknown as Christians here, neglect Christian privi-leges, disregard the Sabbath, and make ship-wreck of their faith. The present Pastor of the Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Breckenridge) I am informed, made great efforts, and with a good de-gree of success, last winter, to bring out this class of persons. He has mentioned the subject again, this reason, but his feeble health, it is feared, will prevent his active usefulness among this peo-Members of churches coming here ought always to take a certificate of good standing, and put themselves temporarily under the watch and hemselves temporarily under the watch and of the church here.

If you wish, I may possibly write you again.

TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA .- . VO. I.

DEAR SIR .- A full week and more spent in this

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 12, 1841.

city, reminds me, that in relation to places, as well as individuals, first impressions are not always correct. I had never duly estimated its moral condition, and few there are that do. What a field for Christian enterprize, furnished by its more than two hundred and fifty thousand souls; increasing too, at the rate of twenty-five per cent per census. It is strictly computed, that less than 100,000 of the whole population are regular at-tendants on the worship of God, among the various evangelical churches; and, farthermore, that not one half of the whole could be accommodated with sittings, if they were disposed to attend. Thus, it is evident, the God of this world carries the large-the overwhelming majority. Of these, there are two grand opposite classes, alike remov-ed from all known means of Gospel approach and saving influence. I mean, first, the lowest of the people, the canaille, infesting the lanes and alleys, whose very degradation is so utter, as to mock its only remedy: again, there are the proud and weal-thy, who eagerly enquire at all the sources of idle and splendid amusement, 'who will show us any good, and are as hopelessly above the level of saving means, as the others are below it. In the meantime, the Spirit of the world exhibits, unblushingly, its meretricious charms, under new and multiplying phases. Five theatres spread their baited snares, for the feet of the simple and them that are void of understanding, and one of them advertises afternoon performances for the ial benefit of families and children, at half And this statement may be taken as no exponent of the number and fatal success, of all the appertaining avenues to vice and ruin.

If we turn to the religious community, we find it materially impeded, by the party and sectarian jealousies, which, finding a congenial stock in the selfishness of our depraved natures, have arrived to an inveterate growth, while the lamentable contentions and offences which have found their development here, furnish an effectual shield to development here, furnish an effectual shield to the consciences of the impenitent. Such as are sincerely aiming to advance the Redeemer's use have to conflict with jealousies and distrust where they ought to meet with welcome and co-operation, and the church, as elsewhere, groans under the incubus of her own unbelief. Still she does groan, and is exhibiting tokens of revines. cence and future action. Indeed, she is acting already. Particularly the Presbyterian, Episcopa-lian, and Baptist denominations, (not to exclude others) are vying with each other in the laudable enterprize of founding new churches, and kind-ling up the Gospel watchfires, in different parts of the city and surrounding districts; and this they are doing, in some instances, with a whole-heart edness and boldness of demonstration, which are above all praise, and are at once, the condition, the pledge, and the cause of their success. In There are then a multitude,-not less than such cases, the welcoming response of crowded auditories has proved both the necessity and the rich reward of these, most legitimately Gospel ef-forts. Christians, however, have yet to be awaked with sheaves and their lips with rejoicing.

Affectionately Yours.

WHOLE NO. 1315.

THE HOLY SPIRIT, -NO. II. For the Boston Records HIS WORK IN RELATION TO CHRIST.

All the more peculiar and distinctive offices of e Holy Spirit are connected with Redemption. the Holy Spirit are connected with Redemption-His operations in nature, are, as we have seen, also ascribed to the Father and the Son. But his work in relation to the church, in enlightening, sancti-fying and comforting its members, is never re-ferred to the other persons of Trinity. The Father and Son are represented as sending the Spirit to perform these offices. Even when Christ was on earth, and visibly present with his disci-ples, he taught them that they must look to the Conforter for the spiritual aid they needed. And he even assured them that his departure from the

Conforter for the spiritual aid they needed. And he even assured them that his departure from the world would be a blessing to them, since it was the necessary prelude to their receiving the inestimable gifts of the Spirit. "It is expedient that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come to you, but if I depart, I will send him unto you." Thus then, it appears that a peculiar and distinct office is assigned to the Holy Spirit in the work of redemption.

These offices were not strictly confined to the new dispensation. The holy men of old, the patriarchs and prophets must have been born again of the Spirit. But these operations took place in a more limited and restricted manner than after the coming of Christ. All that he did before was by an anticipated reference to that great event, and was done, as it were secretly, and in a limited manner. Thus it is said that "the Holy Spirit was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified;" that is, he was not given in that a limit of the said that "the Holy Spirit was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified;" that is, he was not given in that glorified;" that is, he was not given in that full and glorious measure in which he was after-wards to be bestowed. In this respect, the supe-riority of the new or spiritual dispensation is often insisted on by the sacred writers. "For if the ministration of death be glorious, how shall not the ministration of the Spirit be rather glorious. For even that which was made glorious, had no glory in this respect, by reason of the glory that excelleth."

that excelleth."

The work of the Spirit in regard to the economy of redemption respects, first, Christ; and secondly, his people; or the Redeemer and the redeemed. That the agency of the Holy Ghost was employed in preparing Christ for his office, we have the fullest testimony in Scripture.

He prepared the body of Christ. "Now the birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his put have was exprossed to began hefers."

birth of Jesus Christ was on this wise: When as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost." "And the angel answered and said unto her, the Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall coreshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." It was necessary that the body of the Saviour should be thus miraculously created. For thus was provided for his spotless soul, a pure and stainless body, free from imperfection and infirmity; at least from all infirmities not inseparable from human nature. In these he must have participated, in order to make him truly a man, and in order to make it true that he was "in all points" order to make it true that he was " in all points

But the incarnation of Christ did not consist in his assuming a human body merely; then would it have been a far less mysterious and wonderful fact, or rather not mysterious at all. He assumed also a human soul, and in some way, to us inexplialso a human soul, and in some way, to us inexpli-cable, the divine and human became one. And here again the agency of the Holy Spirit was ex-erted, in imparting to the man Christ Jesus, those spiritual aids, graces and illuminations which were necessary to fit him for the great work he had undertaken. Here we have the explicit testi-mony of Scripture, "I will put my Spirit upon him." "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me." "God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him." "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, being filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him."

being filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him."

Why this was necessary, or how it could be, is above our comprehension. How the aids of the divine Spirit could be necessary, to the Son of God, or in what way these two glorious persons of the Trinity conspired in the same work, we cannot know. Yet we may say that the human soul of Christ was as capable of growth and exsoul of Christ was as capable of growth and expansion as any other human soul; and by its expansion it would become a more perfect organ of the divine, which appeared through it. And it may not be improper to conjecture that when our Saviour is represented as spending whole nights in prayer, one object of his petitions might have been those abundant measures of grace which were necessary to qualify him for his great work.

The work of the Spirit on the souls of the redeemed, will be considered in my next number. O.

For the Baston Recorder. NO SUCCESS WITHOUT EFFORT.

The Creator has endowed us with mental faculties, which are susceptible of imp has furnished ample opportunities for their devel-opment. It is the nature of mind to be active, but the sluggish body checks its elasticity. But few minds attain to great strength-most lie all

The means of securing mental discipline and The means of securing mental discipline and of acquiring useful knowledge, are various; to some they are rich—to some meagre. We find, however, not unfrequently, that the least favored become the most distinguished. In an important sense, man must be the framer of his own greatness. He that would win the prize, must run the race; he that would pass through the triumphal arch must first conquer in battle. Hannibal must cross the towering Alps, before he can thunder with his military force, at the gate of Rome. The American boy who aspires to tread the streets of the holy city; to stand where the cross of the Re-deemer was erected; to argue successfully with learned Rabbis; to confute also the errors of the Mussulman, and silence the sophistry of the Jesuit; must be content to spend many a year in close There is no royal road to fam ascent to the top of the pyramid. It will avail nothing, that the richest opportunities for intellectual improvement are enjoyed from lisping infancy to the decreptude of age, if individual efforts are not made. On the other hand, where there is a settled purpose to acquire knowledge, honorable acquisitions will be made, though the means be meagre and circumstances unfavorable.

Cast your eye over the catalogue of names which adorn the literary and scientific galaxy. which adorn the literary and scientific galaxy. Search out those which are most distinguished. Who are the persons that bore these names?—Were they possessed of disciplined minds, ere their infant lips had learnt to speak? Did Heaven impart to them angelic powers? No! rare minds they undoubtedly had—but these would have lain like the diamond in the sand, or the pearl in the sea, had not special, well-directed and persevering offers, been under to become learned and ing efforts been made to become learned and useful. The elements of greatness were in the mind of the infant Franklin, but he had never become the prince of modern philosophers, had not the efforts which gained for him that distinction

een unremitting. Some do indeed flash upon the world, like the meteor, who do not, like that, shine only for a moment; in some respects they are meteor-like—but, in another quite dissimilar. Their appearance was sudden, because, like the Sun veiled in clouds, till mid-day, their rising glory had been concealed. Thus, Patrick Henry seemed to burst

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.

For several Editorial Articles see first page. RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF THE INAU GURAL ADDRESS.

All our readers, we trust, will be gratified with the emphatic declaration of the new President in respect to the importance of the Christian religion, and of the cherishing of a sense of religious responsibility. We hope it will prove not to be mere idle language, or compliance with conventional usage. We cannot but feel gratified, that there is some respect for religion prevailing among our public men hat there is even a readiness to acknowledge the Providence of God as concerned in all our past history, and a distinct recognition of the fact that God is the hearer of prayer. May we not, also, hope, more frequent and fervent prayer offered in behalf of our rulers, who are now assuming office. They enter on a most difficult work. They will sustain solemn and overwhelming reaspects, in a critical condition. In order to execute trusts with our Indian neighbors, much wisdom eighteen millions within our own borders, will reire much patience, foresight and enlarged be-Will not all the friends to the peace nevolence. and who desire that tranquillity and good order the importance of this duty is beginning to exist.

curiosity to look at the inaugural addresses of the land, a very favorable impression in the aristoit may not be inappropriate, the present week, and, is bestowed on Judge Story's works, both miscelwe are sure, it will gratify some of our readers, to laneous and legal. see the manner in which the successive Presidents have adverted to the subject of religion on assum. of the Edinburgh Review is the one on West Af. ing the duties of their high stations. It may, pos-sibly, show, in some degree, how far they were afsibly, show, in some degree, how far they were affected with a sense of their accountableness to the the attack of Mr. Jamieson and others. It adverts, has resulted in much good; the church has been

Gen. Washington, in his address delivered April 30, 1789, says, " It would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the indications which show that the days of misrepreuniverse, who presides in the councils of nations, sentation and prejudice in relation to that society and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument, employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge." "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible Hand which advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some providential agency." A long paragraph of the same general tenor occurs at the close

President John Adams, in his address, March 4. 1797, says. " With humble reverence, I feel it my people, who profess and call themselves Christians, and a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for the public service, can enable me in any degree to comply with your wishes," etc. "And may that professor in Bishep's College, Cale Being, who is Supreme over all, the Patron of or I plete poetical works of the Rev H. H. Milman, etc. der, the Fountain of justice, and the Protector in all ages of the world of virtuous liberty, continue his blessing upon this nation and its government, and give it all possible success and duration, consistent with the ends of his Providence."

Mr. Jefferson thus closes his address, March 4, 1801. " And may that infinite Power which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity." Again, March 4, 1805, on entering his second term, " I shall need too the favor of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our forefathers, as Israel of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his Providence, and our riper years with his wisdom and power; and to tive committee, W. W. Seaton, Henry L. Ellshose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications, that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils and prosper their measures, that whatever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship and approbation of all nations."

Mr. Madison, March 4, 1809, says. "We have all been encouraged to feel confidence in the guardianship and guidance of that Almighty Being, power regulates the destiny of nations, whose blessings have been so conspicuously dispensed to this rising republic, and to whom we are bound to address our devout gratitude for the past, as well as our fervent supplications and best hopes for the future.

Mr. Munroe, who was inaugurated March 4, 1817, closes his remarks by saying, "I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my mighty, that he will be graciously pleased to con-

compliance with an usage, coeval with the existance are to be witnessed. tence of our federal constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors, in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citito the faithful performance of the duties allotted to be formed. me." "And knowing, that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain; with
The Campbellites are making strenuous and in

tection of the Almighty Being, whose strengthen ing support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his Providence to bless our b loved country with honors and with length of days; " may her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be peace."

Grateful as we are for these distinct acknowledge ments of the Almighty power and merciful Providence of God, we should have been still more happy if the peculiar features of Christianity had been prominently referred to ; if the fact that we live under a system of redeeming grace had been mention ed. Still, let us not be disposed to overlook the

highly commendable recognition of religious obligation which all these inaugural addresses contain.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLAND

The last No. of the London Quarterly Review, contained an article on American orators and states men, which, on the whole, is written in a very good spirit. It lays indeed, some heavy charges against us. It maintains that we are a vain people, sponsibilities. Our foreign relations are, in several and that we are sadly wanting in literary taste.-Our speeches and orations are overdone. The ad vice to the aptient orator, was action, action, action. is needed. To answer the just expectations of the With us the practice is, metaphor, m pher. We are not contented with the calm exhibition of a subject. We must get into a passion, and indulge in flights of imagination, without of nations, all who feel an interest in the Indians, mercy to the hearer, or regard to the dignity of the subject. In this representation there is no inconmay prevail in our widely extended country, offer siderable degree of truth, which should be well continual prayer to the God of our fathers, that he considered by us, and lead to reformation. The orwill preside in our national councils and in the ators who pass under the notice of the London crithearts of our rulers? What more delightful spec- ic are Patrick Henry, John Adams, John Quincy tacle could be witnessed than to see all the reli- Adams, William Wirt, Josiah Quincy, Henry Clay, gious denominations in our country united in this Joseph Story, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, one thing-prayer, public and private, "for all in and Daniel Webster, besides a few remarks upon We believe that a deeper feeling of some others. To Henry and Webster is awarded the highest meed of praise. Mr. Webster, accord-In connection with this subject, we have had the ing to the reviewer, made in his late visit to Eng. several Presidents of the United States. Perhaps cratic as well as other circles. High commendation

The most attractive article to us in the last No. thinks that the reports of the Society are rather highly colored, it speaks of the enterprise in a very ouraging manner. This notice is but one of the

The London Christian Observer for February, ontinues to speak in terms of condemnation of the English attack on China. It does not undertake to apologize for Admiral Elliot, on the ground that it is hoped in sincerity. he was forced into hostile measures by the injustice and violence of the Chinese. It intimates that the desire for the unimpeded introduction of opium into China is a moving spring of the war.

one of the projectors of the Edinburgh Review ereigns, by Agnes Strickland, which appears to be | Spirit popular, and to be prepared, in a measure, from original documents; the complete works of Dean Graves, the well known writer on the last four duty to add, if a veneration for the religion of a books of the Pentateuch, accompanied with a memoir by his son; a treatise on the princples of the German neologists as applied to determine the genfor Christianity among the best recommendations unneress and authenticity of the writers of the New Testament, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Mill, late a

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

In addition to the facts relating to this Society which were communicated in the Recorder of Feb. ruary 19th, we learn, that the Rev. W. McLain is inted editor of the African Repository, and that this work is now the sole property of the Society. The receipts have amounted, during the last

year, to \$62,526 91, being \$11,074 33 more than was received during any one preceding year. Of this sum, \$8,757 42 were applied to the payment of old debts; \$26,145 25 for merchandise and provisions sent to the colony : \$1,500 to the Liberia High School, \$11,814 25 for supplies for emigrants, stores for ships, wages for officers and seamen, etc. The president of the Society is Henry Clay, Exec worth, H. Lindsley, M. St. Clair Clarke, S. Wilkeson, Richard S. Coxe and H. W. Garland Treasures P. Thompson. Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D. We do not observe Mr. Gurley's name among the list of officers. Why i is omitted we do not know. If any individual de serves the lasting gratitude of the friends of the so ciety it is Mr. Gurley. His labors, at the presen time in England, if we may judge from various re ports, are, in a high degree, advantageous to the cause. It will be matter of deep regret to multi tudes, especially in the North, if he should retire from an object which he has so long advocated with zeal, and with a single mind.

HOME MISSIONS.

[Notices from the "Home Missienary," for March.]

ILLINOIS.

WINCHESTER.—God is in the midst of this peofellow citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Al- ple. Meetings are full and solemn. Some who tinue to us that protection, which he has already so gin to relent. At a recent inquirer's meeting, 26 have long resisted the influences of the Spirit he conspicuously displayed in our favor." His second were present, and among them, those who for years inaugural address, in 1821, concludes in a similar have been the most hardened and hopeless sinners in the community. About 20 of them are rejoicing The following is the commencement and close of in hope. It is hoped that the glorious work he John Quincy Adams' Address, March 4, 1825: "In but just begun, and that still richer displays of grace

Les Corney -The result of discriminating preaching has been good. A temperance campaign has been opened, and excites much interest. zens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to Rock River rapids, prejudices are giving way—the bind myself by the solemnity of religious obligations congregation is increasing, and a church is soon to

fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling creasing efforts to establish themselves—and boldly Providence I commit with humble, but fearless con preach the doctrines that please the carnal heart, fidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of and war with evangelical truth. They assert that baptism by immersion is the principal thing-that President Jackson's second inaugural, March 4, the doctrine of the Spirit's operation on the heart also extended to six or eight of the neighboring in conversion is absurd and ridiculous—that reliprayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now gion is a thing to be learned, just as we learn any stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the thing else, e.g. arithmetic, geography or survey-

inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserted from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a united and happy people."

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Van Buren in augural address. "For myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself without fear on its justice and kinders. Beyond that I only look to the gracious pro-

OHIO.

M. A COUNTY SEAT.—Church small, but devoted. A protracted meeting was held. The church of 4 male members and several females wrestled and prevailed. 66 attended the enquiry meetings and professed to be anxious for salvation; and 30 or 40 of the number indulge the hope that they have found Him of whom Moses and the prophets wrote. Among them were some men of the first standing, and some who have heretofore been skeptics.

A Good Example .- In one town (perhaps in others) the church and their families constitute a Sabbath School-the parents who are not needed for teachers, form classes by themselves. From this school, much is hoped for. But fanaticism, in religion and politics, creates no small difficulty.

Bralis.-The congregation on the Sabbath is creasing. The Mass S. S. library has been pro cured, and the Sabbath School is sustained with a good degree of interest. Two Bible classes are maintained of about 26 pupils each-one hopeful conversion has occurred, and increased feeling in the church and congregation is manifest. Much however remains to be done before it can be expected to see many of the impenitent turning to

in a note, to the colonies at Liberia, and though it quickened and 21 have professed hope. 18 were

WEST CHATEAUGAY - Recent special meetings here have resulted in 42 hopeful conversions-the greater portion of them are young people-some of them had before indulged hope and backsliddenbut now they gave themselves to the Lord anew-

Mil.ros .- At the stated prayer-meetings, God has met with his people in a special manner. Recently he has answered prayer, 15 young persons and several children profess to have obtained a conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have are, the complete works of the Rev. Sidney Smith, it began in the church, where fasting and prayer, ual confession and forgiveness among the memthe continuation of the Lives of British Female Sov. bers, prepared the way for the coming of the Holy

From Jan. 1, to Feb. 1, the Executive Co. appointed 13 missionaries, not in commission last! year, and re-commissioned 21 others. The receipts H of the Society were \$3,696,75-beside \$531,35 received by the Western Agency, at Geneva.

May the Lord prosper this holy enterprize more and more abundantly, and thus glorify himself

SANDWICH ISLAND BIBLE

copy of the entire Bible, in the language of the Sandwich Islands, translated and printed by the Missionaries, was on the 4th inst. presented to the Senate of Massachusetts, by the Hon. S. T. Armstrong, who in his accompanying note says -

"It is not yet twenty-one years since these men first landed on the shores of Oahu, and now, by their labors, the language has been reduced to form—the spinning wheel, the loom, the plough, and the printing press, are in active operation there—Thirty thousand natives can read, fifteen thousand children are in the schools, ten thousand opies of the New Testament and twenty-thousand copies of the Service Testament of the Service Test

The Senate referred the subject to the Joint Standing Committee on the Library, who reported

The Bible in the language of the Sandwich Is-nds has been placed in the library of the Com-onwealth. The Committee regard it as an inter-ting evidence of the zeal and ability of American mathfully to execute the great purpose of spreading abroad the Holy Scriptures, for which their charter was granted them by this Commonwealth.

The Southers Harr; consisting of Original Sacred and Moral Songs, adapted to the most popular Melodies, for the piano forte and guidar. By Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana. Boston; Parker & Ditson.

The lovers of sacred song ought to be obliged to the most popular Melodies, for the piano forte and guidar. By Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana. Boston; Parker & Ditson.

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The loverigence furnishes the following abstract of the proceedings of the last day.

In the Sexare, vesterday, the Vice President (Chair on the precedings of the last day.

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In the Melodies, for the plane of the Melodies (Chair on the preceding of the last day.

In the

The lovers of sacred song ought to be obliged to Mrs. Dans, for rescuing some of the most beautiful of the popular melodies of the day, from their alliance with foolish or improper words. By so doing she has conferred a favor on several classes of the community. Especially, we think, will characteristic to take up any business, the motion failed, and the bill was lost.

Last evening the bill from the Secret continue. fathers feel the obligation, who, having been for the payment of the claim of the State of Mai brought up in the good old-fashioned way, cannot for the services of her militia, after being so amend-

f public favor, and this is no more than we expect-May the hopes of the author be fully realized.

REVIVALS.

HARTFORD, Cr.-It was stated in the morning rayer-meeting at Park-street, on Friday morning ast, by a gentlemen from Hartford, that the revival was going on with undiminished if not increasing power. The last week was considered the most powerful. At first, the conversions were chiefly nong young persons. Now, they are among men in the prime of life, men of businessmechanics, who had been Universalists. The pastors are so much pressed from day to day with inquirers, that they have been obliged to send for help. The churches are crowded. The work has also extended to six or eight of the neighboring val for fifty years. Last Friday was set spart as a day of special religious exercises. The question infancy of our republic to the present day, that he ing and that faith is nothing but the assent of the as to the number of converts, he said had not been will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and understanding or intellect to the truth, that Christ , talked about, to his knowledge. More was thought

Dona 13

joying a refreshing from on high. The revival in Hartford continues with unabated interest."

esting state of things. Fifty members have lately been added to the church-another considerable accession is soon expected.

MARIETTA, OHIO .- A friend writing from Marietta, informs us that a revival has commenced in the church at that place. There has been a num-ber of conversions, and many more are enquiring what they shall do to be saved;—the work is inwhat they shall do to be saved;—the work is in-creasing in power;—the college shares in the blessing, and the Methodist church is also blessed with the manifestations of God's presence.

It was decided in a formal manner to call an ex-tra session of Congress, to take place in May. with the manifestations of God's presence.
[Cincinnati Obs.

LAWRENCEBURGH, IA.—The church at Law-

reuceburgh, la., is at present blessed with a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Eighteen have already united with the church, and a number indulge hopes that they have passed from death into life.—Ib.

Springfield, Ill.—By a letter from Springfield, Ill., to a gentleman in Cincinnati, we learn that a revival has been in progress in that place for some weeks past. Between sixty and seventy have been added to the church, and the work is still progression. Il.

Charge to the people by Rev. David Bingham of Framingham; Concluding prayer by Rev. Robert Carver of Berlin. Benediction by the Pastor. On this occasion agreeably to the former practice in this state, the examination of the candidate was held on the day preceding the installation, to the great satisfaction of all the parties concerned.—Com.

DISMISSAL AND INSTALLATION .- Feb. 24th, Rev. HERVES SWITH, was at his own request, in consequence of ill health, dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church and Society in Ireland parish, W. Springfield, and Rev. Ginrox Dasa installed as Pastor. The Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bardwell of Oxford

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS

The TWESTI-SIXTH CONGRESS expired by limita-tion of the Constitution, on Wednesday night, the 3d inst. The Intelligencer furnishes the following

Last evening the bill from the Senate pro-

be taught to relish the songs most in vogue at this time, and who nevertheless are not willing to lose the pleasure of hearing their daughters sing the melodies familiar to them.

We learn that the work is securing a large share of public favor, and this is no more than we expect.

To the services of her militia, after being so amended as to provide also for paying a similar claim of the State of Georgia, was passed by the House, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment. In general terms, it may be stated that all the annual appropriation bills were passed. So that the car of Government will continue in motion along its accustomed course. And this comparises

the car of Government will continue in motion along its accustomed course. And this comprises nearly all the legislation of Congress at the present session for the common defence and general welfare. Not more than one in twenty of the bills reported by committees at this session have been acted upon; and very few of those which by over from the preceding to the late session have been enacted into laws. Very few of the mass of private bills, chiefly for the payment of just claims upon the Govern. for the payment of just claims upon the Govern-ment, have passed. Within the last three days, about a dozen only, instead of some hundreds, which might have been, were disposed of.

The fortification bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday night, and was sent to the Senate. It makes the following, among other appropriations: For repairs of Fort Independence, and sea wall of Castle Island, 35,000; for Fort Warren, 45,000; for repairs of sea wall of Castle Wil liams, and other parts of Governor's Island, \$10,000 for repairs of sea wall of Deer Island \$1,500; for repairs of sea wall on Rainsford Island \$1000.

THE ISAUGURATION.-The 4th was a gala day at Washington. The inauguration of the new President took place at the Capitol in presence of a concourse of spectators variously estimated at 30,000 to 60,000. The procession passed through the princi-

in a single County, have within a few months united with that church, and it is not known that one of them professes to have met with a change of heart. Lamentable delusion:

The Connecticut Observer of March 6, says:

The Connecticut Observer of March 6, says:

The Connecticut Observer of March 6, says: The Connecticut Observer of Maren 0, says.

We understand that one or more of the churches in all the towns on both sides of the Connecticut the ceremony, when the procession was again formed, and conducted the President to his new resident and conducted the President to his new resident to his new reside dence, where an immense number of visiters their personal respects to him. - See next page.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON .- The nominations of PENSYLVANIA.—In Rev. Mr. Martin's congregation in Hollidaysburg, Pa. there is a very inter-

Saturday.

On Friday a motion was made to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Mangum, that Blair & Rives be dismissed as printers of the Senate for the 27th Congress. This led to an animated debate, and the vote on the question of taking up the resolution was decided in the affirmative, year 23, nays 32—a strictly party vote. There was but little doubt that Blair & Rives would be dismissed, and Gales & Seaton mayers diship in the dismissed, and Gales & Seaton mayers diship in the same statement.

On THURSDAY, March 4, the Senate convened

Mr. King of Alabama, having been sworn in upon his appearing upon re-election to a new term, was then elected President pro tem. of the Senate.

The following entirely new members attended, were qualified, and took their seats, viz: From Maine, George Evans; from Illinois, Samuel Mc-Roberts; from Rhode Island, James F. Simmons; from Michigan, William Woodbridge; from New Jersey, Jacob W. Miller; from Louisians, Alexander Barrow; from New Hampshire, Levi Woodbury; from Georgia, John McPherson Berrien; from Kentucky, James T. Morehead.

The Vice President Mr. The Levis Georgia.

Christ.

MICHIGAN.

PINCKNEY and PLAINFIELD.—The religious exercises maintained are evidently swakening a good degree of interest in the minds of the people, and the number of attendants on them is gradually increasing. An early special blessing is sought and expected.

Bristol.—For some weeks, there has been more than general attendance at the places of religious weeks. There has been a listening ear, and other tokens of a coming revival. During the year 20 have been added to this, and another church in cennexion within a few months past. It now numbers more within a few months past. It now numbers more within a few months past. It now numbers more times and content of the special presence of interest in the minds of the people, and the church, and the work is still progress-added to the church in Hamilton country, Ohio, there is indication of the special presence of God's Spirit. There is also in the 3d church of God's Spirit. There is also in the 3d church of Cincinnati, an increasing, and attendance is larger, the spirit of humble dependent prayer increasing, and some cases of engique where occurred among the audience. The attendance is larger, the spirit of humble dependent prayer increasing, and some cases of engique where occurred among the audience. The church and congregation of God Spirit. There is also in the 3d church of Cincinnati, an increasing solemnity and attendance is larger, the spirit of humble dependent prayer increasing, and some cases of engique where occurred among the audience. The attendance is larger, the spirit of humble dependent prayer increasing, and some cases of engique where occurred among the audience. The church and congregation of God Sortion of the Senate, delivered the following address:

The Crice President, Mr. Tyler, having taken the Office and attendance is larger. The vice President, Mr. Tyler, having the art of the Senate, delivered the following address:

The Vice President, Mr. Tyler, having the president of the Senate, delivered the following address:

The Vice Pr Milford —13 have united with the church, within a few months past. It now numbers more than 60 members. It was first organized three years since. Four concerts of prayer are kept up during the month, for different benevolent objects. Were York.

Were York.

Were York.

Were I have late series of mere series of mere and taken a decided stand for Christ. From the enumeration which has been given, it appears that persons of all classes and ages are included, from the good; the church has been quickened and 21 have professed hope. 18 were lately received into it on profession of their faith. Installed, Feb. 24th, over the Congregational Church and Society in Stoneham, Rxv. John Hamber of anxious in this town including those who have recently obtained a hope, is computed to be about a hundred and fifty. Many of whom I taken a decided stand for Christ. From the enumeration which has been given, it appears that persons of all classes and ages are included, from the grow headed and middle aged, down to the youth, of whom there is a large proportion.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed, Feb. 24th, over the Congregational Church and Society in Stoneham, Rxv. John Hamber of anxious in this town including those who bave recently obtained a hope, is computed to be about a hundred and fifty. Many of whom I taken a decided stand for Christ. From the enumeration which has been given, it appears that persons of all classes and ages are included, from the grow the distinguishes it—by the dignity which has, for the most part, marked its proceedings, and, above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereing will the Government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the church and society in Stoneham, Rxv. John Hamber of anxious in the flower of the church has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of this Confederacy which gives to the small part of ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed, Feb. 24th, over the Congregational Church and Society in Stoneham, Rrv. John Haves, formerly of York, Me. The following were the exercises on the occasion. Reading of Scripture by the Rev. B. F. Clark, of Chelsea; Introductory prayer by the Rev. H. S. Green, of Lynnfield: Sermon from Titus, 2: 1; which was a brief and excellent summary of the doctrines a minister of Christ is called to preach, by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, of Boston, Installing prayer by the Rev. Reuben Emerson, of South Reading; Charge by the Rev. Bosinth, of Rye, N. H. Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Joseph Bennett, of Woburn, and concluding prayer by the Rev. A. R. Baker, of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Christ is called to preach by the Rev. A. R. Baker, of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of the year of Medford. It is a little more than a year since in the year of the year of the year of the year of the glorious Confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of faction—that year of the glorious Confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit

signed to be, deliberative in its character, unbiassin its course, and independent in its action, the
may Liberty be regarded as entrenched in safe
behind the secred ramparts of the Constitution.
While I occupy this chair, Senators, I shall ha
frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for a
defects, and your charity for my errors. I am b
little skilled in Parliamentary law, and have be
unused to preside over deliberate assemblies. ring with m charge properly its duties, and a fixed determi

DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND - Despatche were received by the last mail from England which created something of a buzz this morning, being, as it was whispered, not of the most pacific character. They refer, of course, to the case of McLeod The Journal of Commerce says, "the currection

of the evil is in the power of Congress, who are soon to meet in Extra Session.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Conversion of Season will be held in the Mariner's Church Purchase street, on anth evening, March 18th, at 7 o'clock. The friends of men are invited to attend.

COT The TENTH Concert of the Boston Academy of Mune, till be given on Saturday Evening next, at 1-2 past 7 o'cle.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday March 5. 15 BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 8, 1841.

From the Dealy detection and Forma.

At market, 285 Beef Cattle, 389 Sheep, 12 yoke Working Dien, 15 Cows and Calves, and 480 Swine.

Fracts—Boy Cattle, 480 Swine.

Fracts—Boy Cattle, 480 Swine.

Fracts—Boy Cattle, 480 Swine.

The stream was a street a few days since, were said for a high prince—We quote extra \$67.5 a \$7.1 first quality set 25 a \$6.5 per conditions \$2.5 a \$6.5 third quality \$5.3 a \$5.0.

Working Green—No sales noticed.

Costs and Calves—No sales noticed.

Shop—Dull—Lots \$2.5 h, 3.25, \$4, 4.30 and 475.

Skene—Lots to peddle as i 1.2 for Sows and 5.1-2 for Barrows.—At retail from 5 and \$1.2.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Warren S. Beal, to Miss Mary MeIntier, both of Boston-Mr. Goodwin Current, to Miss Mary Jame Lewis-Mr. Andrew J. Wright, to Miss Ennice P. Newton-Mr. John Titon, to Miss Mary B. Sunner, both of Bis-Mr. Liton, to Miss Mary B. Sunner, both of Bis-Mr. Spelling and Reading Books; and Conservation of Conservation of the of Cohasset.

In Gloucester, Mr. William F. Bulkley, of this city, in Miss Mary F. Stary, of G.

In Statersville, R. I. Feb. Sth., by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Mr. gimperiant but too much neglectly annee H. Chapp, to Miss Migha M. Ballous.

DEATHS.

this city, Mrs. Ann Mara relict of the late Col. Wm. leay, U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Ab Motte, E.-q. harleston, S. C.—Ann Maris, daughter of Mr. Z. H. cks., 47. Marin Show, Truckman, 35.—Mrs. Elazbeth Nye, G. Rhoda Condry, formerly of Nyewburyport, 77. et in Charlestowa, on Saturday, the 18th of February, Lucy Wyman, widow of the late Joseph Wyman, ared 885. In the death, 54. cears. In the death of Mrs. W. unite Joseph Wyman, aged society and the church, have sestained a loss which will be epit felt and long remembered, in tuth, it may be said tr, she lived belowed,—she died lamented, and although summens of death to her came suddenly, it came only as the contract of the contract of the Section behavior of the contract of the section of the section of the contract of the section of the secti

Fhom she had long sussing, and the her in a dying hour.—Chigail Warren, S3.

a Weston, March S, Miss Abigail Warren, S3.

a Weston, March S, Miss Abigail Warren, S3.

because of the late Rev. Joseph Sumner, D.D. 62.

a Staterwille, R. I. Feb. 19th, Julia A, the youngest child Mr. Dennis and Mrs. Lucinda Wheelock, 3 months.

disc. Ech. 92. Myron 124pts, gaged 2 years, the property of the Commission of the

Ranke's History of the Popes. anke's History of the Popes of a decing time and Political History of the Popes of a dering the 16th and 17th century, by Leopold mealand from the German, by Sarah Austin. 2 vols American edition—just published.

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in Store, the French is madally Nutrin.—Silk, a madally n

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A Sessay, read before the Middleset Union Association,
A By Rev. D. Stowell, Townsend Mass. "Its main obect is, to state the scriptural doctrine of Union among Chrisians, and defend it as based on a common belief of the grandriths of Revelation," ** * * Whether these faming sectarions.

Unionistic jae fanntics or knaves may be a question; but
hat they are living ignes Fatui, leading pigrims toward
committee from and marshes where there is no standing, is as tion into rems and marshes where there is no standing, is as ertain as the existence of an Alexander the copper-smith, who did the apostle much evil."—Baston Recorder.

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BIBLES.

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MARCH

BARNES' NOT

Guizot's Essay

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INAUGURA Of President Harri CALLED from a ret sed was to contin free nation, I appear to take the oaths which s a necessary qualificate duties. And in obe ith our Government our expectations, I pro nmmary of the princip the discharge of the alled upon to perform

It was the remark of early period of that comost striking contrast duct of candidates for fore and after obt carrying out in the latt promises made in the fo-world may have improv-the lapse of upwards of the remark was made b nant Roman, I fear that annals of some of the mo-would develope similar

Although the fiat of the proclaiming me the Chierious Union, nothing up be done, it may be thought t to keep up the delus repared to condemn th oving them, to do principles to govern, ar by an admi nistration no exchanged for immute stand, either exonerate hev might deceive, ar

realize the expectations confiding People, I too mities of human nature, tations to which I shall nitude of the power which of the People to commi ower which has hith bled me to bring to fav. tant, but still greatly i confided to me by my co The broad foundat

nution rests, being the P having made, as a breath nodify it,—it can be assi ivisions of Governme If such is its theory, th administer it must receiple, the duty of shap produce the greatest g But, with these broad compare the sovereign the mass of our Peopl other sovereignties, considered most pur a most essential differ to power limited onl majority of our citizer a sovereignty with a equal to that which h vine right-believing erned, the benefic in express grant of Constitution of the Ur containing this gran partments composing amination of that inst contain declaration r withheld The l

vision, into power w er to intrust to their could not have gr themselves. In izen, which in his c never surrendered. system, unalienable The boasted privile to him a shield o ler, whilst the apposed violation one understood, and whice ject of the mockery of al his home, his family, an

thout an alleged cau of a single tyrant, or hate assembled countrymen. er of our sovereignty. I one's faith, prescribe form bservance, inflict no ascertained guilt, the res rules prescribed by the C precious privileges, and tant, of giving express opinions, either by writin ed but by the liability of a full participation flow from the Government erty of all, the Americharter granted by them because he is h the same Almighty I which he has endow sessed by the Pe

the restricted grant which they have ad to accomplish all the hitherto, justice has mate union effected, ed, and personal libe As was to be expect of language, and the ne ner, in which the Const have arisen as to the it has actually grant. This is more platics. lation to that part of the of the Legislative bran Pards the exercise of pe eral clause, giving that be all laws necessary to ca fied powers, but in relatis, however, consolatory instances of alleged depapirit of the Constitution of the constitution ed the sanction of a majo the fact, that many of ou guished for talent and one time or other of their tions, forces upon us the

if errors there were, are at sic difficulty, in many ins

opened in a few weeks.

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for Young Ladies,

nstitution will commence on dappin early of April next.

Miss Haxxas Bagana, as.
C Briggan, Branda, Branda

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ow in this Seminary, will

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enders' Spelling flook, the institutions of our duniform the orthogra-dicious plan of analy-xing the attention will ery much facilitate the upny. John F. Hay in Baltimore.

more, Nov. 27th, 1840. Mr. Sanders' period

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and, and so just as this."

minion, the best thing he ever wrote." inton, the London Quarterly.

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ohn Angell James, Author of "Anxious Enquirer et Salvation," "Young man from Home," "Christessor," &c. &c. with an Introduction, by Rev. Wm Just received by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, m.18

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

of President Harrison-March 4, 1841. of President Harrison—March 4, 1841.
CALLED from a retirement which I had supsed was to continue for the residue of my life,
fill the Chief Executive office of this great and
se nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens,
take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes,
a necessary qualification for the performance of
duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval
th our Government, and what I believe to be
amount of the principles which will govern me
the discharge of the duties which I shall be
lead upon to perform.

be discharge of the dudies which I shall be ed upon to perform, was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an y period of that celebrated Republic, that a striking contrast was observable in the con-t of candidates for offices of power and trust, re and after obtaining them—they seldom ring out in the latter case the pledges and ises made in the former. However much the y have improved, in many respects, in of upwards of two thousand years since remark was made by the virtuous and indig-Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the s of some of the modern elective Governments d develope similar instances of violated con-

Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, ming me the Chief Magistrate of this glous Union, nothing upon their part remaining to done, it may be thought that a motive may exto keep up the delusion under which they may
supposed to have acted in relation to my prinles and opinions; and perhaps there may be
ne in this assembly who have come here either
pared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or,
roving them, to doubt the sincerity with which
y are uttered. But the lapse of a few months
leasting or dispel their, fears. The outline of offirm or dispel their fears. The outline of ples to govern, and measures to be adopted nistration not yet begun, will soon be for immutable history; and I shall d, either exonerated by my countrymen, or sed with the mass of those who promised that ight deceive, and flattered with the inter

However strong may be my present purpose to ize the expectations of a magnanimous and fiding People, I too well understand the infir-ses of human nature, and the dangerous temp-ons to which I shall be exposed, from the magof the power which it has been the pleasur ge of the power which it has been the pressure to People to commit to my hands, not to place chief confidence upon the aid of that Alunghty er which has hitherto protected me, and ena-me to bring to favorable issues other impor-but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore

and still greatly interior trusts, heretolore led to me by my country. he broad foundation upon which our Consti-nests, being the People—a breath of theirs made, as a breath can unmake, change, or it can be assigned to none of the great tons of Government but to that of Democracy. this its theory, those who are called upon to ister it must recognize, as its leading prin-the duty of shaping their measures so as to ce the greatest good to the greatest number. duce the greatest good to the greatest number, t, with these broad admissions, if we would apare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in mass of our People with the power claimed by the respective to the power insidered most purely democratic, we shall find nost essential difference. All others lay claim power limited only by their own will. The power long our citizens, on the contrary, possess overeignty with an amount of power precisely lai to that which has been granted to them by authes to the national compact, and nothing we admit of no Government by Di-th-believing that so far as power is con-the beneficent Creator has made no distion amongst men, that all are upon an equali-and that the only legitimate right to govern is express grant of power from the governed. The sutution of the United States is the instrument aining this grant of power to the several debefore the second of the second de-cents composing the Government. On an ex-tion of that instrument, it will be found to n declarations of power granted, and of pow-hheld. The latter is also susceptible of diwithheld. The latter is also susceptible of dision, into power which the majority had the ght to grant, but which they did not think propto intrust to their agents, and that which they unid not have granted, not being possessed by emselves. In other words, there are certain ghts possessed we acan individual American citem, which in his compact with the others, he has ever surrendered. Some of them indeed, he is sable to surrendered.

sole himself under a sentence of death, for a posed violation of the national faith, which no d countrymen. Far different is the powignty. It can interfere with no ribe forms of worship for no one's tained guilt, the result of investigation under prescribed by the Constitution itself. These privileges, and those scarcely less imporgiving expression to his thoughts and either by writing or speaking, unrestrain-the liability for injury to others, and that participation in all the advantages which the Government, the acknowledged proall, the American citizen derives from no or granted by his follow man. He claims because he is himself a Man, fashioned by ame Almighty hand as the rest of his species, led to a full share of the blessings with

the has endowed them.

twithstanding the limited sovereignty posd by the People of the United States, and cted grant of power to the Government they have adopted, enough has been given emplish all the objects for which it was cre-lt has been found powerful in war, and, o, justice has been administered, an intin effected, domestic tranquillity preserv-resonal liberty secured to the citizen.— be expected, however, from the defect uage, and the necessarily sententious manwhich the Constitution is written, disputes as to the amount of power which This is more particularly the case in re-that part of the instrument which treats And not only as re gards the exercise of powers claimed under a genise, giving that body the authority to pass ws necessary to carry into effect the speci-lowers, but in relation to the latter also. It wever, consolatory to reflect, that most of the alleged departure from the letter or stances of alleged departure from the letter of sirt of the Constitution, have ultimately receiv-the sanction of a majority of the people. And is fact, that many of our statesmen, most distin-sished for talent and patriotism, have been, at

But the great danger to our institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation, by the Government of power not granted by the People, but by the accumulation, in one of the Departout by the accumulation, in one of the Departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments.

still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights.

When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the Executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative Democcracy, or republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But as I sincerely believe that the tendency of mensures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances. I have heperofore given of my determinate to a surface of these patriots have been already region of my determination to are I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances
I have heretofore given of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the government to its pristine
health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility of the provisions. Of the former is the engininy of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the emendatory power of the States to its cor-

rection.

As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the hitter fruits which we are still to source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that Republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or to continue any feature in their systems of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs.

And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the lower continuous of an attate of mind than the lower continuous of an And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has intrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execu-tion of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will

fore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common him, it is a privilege which he holds in common

him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in

language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution mable to surrender, being, in the language of our ystem, unalienable.

The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was thim a shield only against a petty provincial rut, whilst the proud democrat of Athens could usele himself under a sentence of death for a large transport of the large transport a case, whereas, in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Con-

the prescribe torms of worship for the after well gress, inflict no punishment but after well gress.

The negative upon the acts of the Legislative, and that in the hands by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a character, however, it appears to be highly expedient; and if used only with the forbearance, and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safe-guards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State Governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlighten-ed assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repug-nant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the People, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constit-uents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require.

quire.

And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the Capital, in the Centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate repreresentatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the window of interest duty and effection. To astriple tie of interest, duty and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could, not I conceive, have been the motive sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining of the Convention, one presiding over its deliber-

the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive.

But the great danger to our institutions does does not be described by the control of their heing inexpendent of the constitution, and the other having a larger share in constitutions, and the other having a larger share in constitution, and the other having a larger share in constitution, and the other having a larger share in constitutions. referred to, upon the ground of their being inex-pedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the People, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitu-tion, or because errors had been committed from

There is another ground for the adoption of the Veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any otier. I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have eccurred to the convention that in a country so upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention, that in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, and consequently of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the People, the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of nority. And that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the Judiciary to declare void. That however, enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking in the general, of the liberal feelings of the People, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, havin

his constituents in every section, State, and sub-division of the Union, must consider himself division of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation: 2dly, the People from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has effects of hasty legislation, where their will has effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that, I consider it the right and privilege of the People to decide disputed points of the Constitution, aris-ing from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances in acts And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recognitions under varied circumstances, in acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed points as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the advantage of the support of the statement of the support of the

the adoption of our present form of government It would be an object more highly desirable that the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of cannot, a fair extend made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our ac-tual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its ope-rations, and ascertain whether the predictions of and ascernan whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the conti-ent hopes of its advocates, have been best realiz-d. The great dread of the former seems to have een, that the reserved powers of the States would e absorbed by those of the Federal Government, be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has saized upon none of the reserved rights of the accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase thorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the Gen-eral Government, but the character of that Goveral Government, but the character of that Gov-ernment, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Consti-tution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patron-age of the Government, the framers of the Consti-tution do not anyear to have anticipated at how islature. There is, it is true, this difference be-tween these grants of power: the Executive can short a period it would become a formidable inthe mockery of all, or of banishment from me, his family, and his country, with or an alleged cause; that it was the act, not highe tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his bled countrymen. Far different is the now.

But his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for ther cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument.—

But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it come so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elecve franchise. If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the con-trol of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed; or the forbearing charac-ters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage done that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed. and it makes him the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that pecies of mixed Government, which, in modern species of mixed Government, which, in nodern Europe, is termed Monarchy, in contradistinction to Despotism is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the Possidora possesses over the officers who have the second President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mismoval with or without cause, does, for all mis-chievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treas-

> lusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Casar to the Roman Knight.
>
> I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the by men of great abilities and partnorm to the di-vorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our republican institutions, and that created by

BOSTON RECORDER the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress. The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections further than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemen under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent shall an officer of the People, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the

pliant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed. the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of Despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to varnish crimes." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

ouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion Upon another occasion I have given my opinion at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills. strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition; by the fiction of law, or rather of Constitutional principle, the of law, or rather of Constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agrees-bly to his will, and then submitted it to Parlia-ment for their advice and consent. Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only

with regard to the principle, but the forms pre-scribed by the Constitution. The principle cer-tainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body.) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactments should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to Revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives; with his objections. It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it—with the immediate representatives of the People. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public trensure should be prescribed by them; and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principle. make laws, and the forms even direct that the en-

Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of Connected with this subject is the character of the currency: The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow-citi-zens, by their industry and enterprize, are raised to the respection of wealth that is the one. If to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much depreer to produce that state of things so much depre-cated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive me-tallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Amongst the other duties of a delicate charac-ter which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Ter-ritories of the United States. Those of them

political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation, under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquillity and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject dictions, the results can be of no vital injury to them to greater sacrifices, to any other humilia-tions than those essentially necessary to the secu-rity of the object for which they were thus separa-tion and forbearance for which our countrymen ted from their fellow citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guarantied by the application of those great principles, upon which all our constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of British Orators and Statesmen, that, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of any of our States who have dreamed of their subjects in the District of Columbia? Such

cams can never be realized by any agency of The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their li-berties, and become the subjects, in other words the slaves, of their former fellow-critzens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an ure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political American citizen, the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exer-cise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conform-able with their deliberate opinions of their own

interests. I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by

are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated States. Strong as is the tie of interest it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be the corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate atment. The cement winch was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible. ests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in donestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is for the time being, a citizen. He may indeed offer to the chizges of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety. as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The

destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate mem-bers of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion as well as in the circumstances of the religion, as well as in the circu astances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepance wa observable, as to promise any thing but harmon l observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been intercripted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious People respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domes-tic institutions of another, can only result in feel-ings of distrust and icalousy, the certain barbinings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civil war, and the ulti-mate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common copartnership.

There a fund of power is to be exercised under
the direction of the joint councils of the allied
members, but that which has been reserved by the
individual members is intangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution. It should be our constant endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has whendantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than hitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country. government or the individual members con great interests which appertain to our country, that of union, cordial, confiding, fraternal union,

that of union, corain, comaing, fraterial union, is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and submit to all necessary burdens to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; fil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abunwhich are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political and temporary deprivation of their political data the enterprise and activity of our people properly. The resources of the country are abundant the enterprise and activity of our people properly. A calamity so awful, not only to our country but to the world, must be deprecated by every partial, and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective likely to produce it immediately checked. Such

were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complica-ted intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balu for ev-ery injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government; no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men. construction of our Government; no division of can be warped and their affections changed by perations upon their passions and prejudices, so ong will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well-established free governments arises from the unwillingness of the people to be-lieve in its existence, or from the influence of de-signing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the People against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Casar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the light of the process of the later. Converell in the Chararistocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar

contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendency of all
such Governments in their decline is to monarchy;
and the autagonist principle to liberty there is the
spirit of faction—a spirit which assumes the character, and, in times of great excitement, imposes
itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of
freedom, and like the false Christs whose coming
was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it
possible would impose upon the true and most
faithful disciples of liberty.

It is in periods like this that it behoves the People to be most watchful of those to whom they contrary, no single instance on record of an ex-

faithful disciples of liberty.

It is in periods like this that it behoves the People to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, that secured, is mild and tolerant and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and totally wreckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excresence which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost overlaining.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusive The foregoing remarks remay annot con-ly to matters connected with our domestic con-cerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. of our own and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interacts of their subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretensions upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my carnest desire to preserve peace with forcing. Process are desire to preserve peace with foreign Powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed

indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory.

In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, the same liberality and justice, which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Comprisons that the state of the same liberality of the same liberality of the same liberality of the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Comprisons that the state of the same liberality of the same libe tion in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it an.

something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of virilinger lic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within

sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and, eventually, its inevitable conqueror.

We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free Government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free Government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia; and so, under he operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and our forums.

a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views, selfish in its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to be destruction of the interest of the whole. The ntire remedy is with the People. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess, shall be exerted to prevent the formation of least of the Proposition of the state of t

I deem the present occasion sufficiently impor-tant and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Chris-tian religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of reli-gious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hith-erto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in erto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our be-loved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my country-men has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my cay given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my abilibecame the dictator of England; and Bolivar ty; and I shall enter upon their performance with possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the

dv. Sanders' series of we them to be a vain-The general arranged d several of its peculiar cher in conveying some sons.—The strictly pro-cons, and the great car-cite the attention of the ns, and the great the the attention of the rays convey some use in their favor. blip School, No. 3. Pub. School, No. 5. die School, No. 9. Pub. School, No. 4.

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Large quantities of CHEAF GOODS recthe New York Auctions, and will be sold

HE Subscribers offer for sale a large assorts
Wares, usually kept in a City Thread Store

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

don, and Patent Pins.

Spool Cotton, White and ored Knutung Cotton.
Worsted and Woolen Very

COMMUNION WINE.

BOYS HATS AND CAPS.

OIL CANDLES AND SOAP.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE IN AMHERST.

JEREMIAH BUMSTEAD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, NEW-ORLEANS, 6m Feb.5

NO EXCUSE FOR A COUGH.
CAUTION TO THE FUBLIC.
SO IN CONSEQUENCE of the great increase of sales of
WM. BROWN'S COMPOUND BOXESET CANDY, MD.
ICATED, a number of Confectioners are endeavouring but
terfeit, and foisting their miserable imitations on the public
for genotine.

cerfeit, and fosting their miscrable imitations for genuine.

He is now twelve years since I commenced in this genuine article, and as so many imitations by appeared, I have gone to the great expense of anne on the Candy, and signing the direction better evidence is wanting to show the superioritle, for the cure of Cougles and Colds, and to c for Vocatiet's and public Speakers, than to men increase of sales within one year. In the month 1859, I had made 700 lbs—same month, 1869, I had been call for Win. Frown's Medicated it and observe it is stamped WM. BROWN, Bosta and observe it is stamped WM. BROWN, Bosta in Boston only by the Proprietor,

the genuine call for Wm. Brown's Austranov and observe it is stamped WM. BROWN, Best Ri is for sale in Boston only by the Proprietor, inston street—Brewers, Cushing & Stevenscalf, Tremont Row. Stepph Kelder, Coart st. Federal st.—C. F. Call, Bowdom square—Set st.—Jas. Fowle & Co., Green st.—S. Carter, Wright, Milk st.—C. Carleton, Lowell—Mar Balch, Frovidence—Thomas Davis, Newport—Bedford—E. Potter, Salem—Taggard & Mether & Co., and Crafts. Charlestown.—J. Gr

Indian Corn, do. Oats, do.

For the Boston Records "TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST."

EV R. H. DANA, JR.

We have perused this interesting work with
pleasure. It lifts the curtain and presents a familiar scene, but the dramatis persone are made assume new, and to us before unseen attitudes. Heretofore much has been written respecting the character, privations and hardships of seamen, but it was written by spectators, not sailors them-

elves. The lieutenants, midshipmen and chaplains of na-The neutenants, midsaipmen and chapjains of na-vies, the passers to and fro in merchantmen, quiet-ly seated in their snug state rooms, have depicted in glowing language the transactions at sea, and then have scattered their sybilline leaves to the winds of heaven

School keeping while in College.—My first great objection to the system is, that it defrauds a large and respectable class of young men of a part of their education, by taking them off from their classical studies. I know very well how this objection to the system is, that it defrauds a large and respectable class of young men of a part of their education, by taking them off from their classical studies. I know very well how this objection is met and disposed of. It is said that they can take their Homers and Ciceros along with them, and by a diligent improvement of their leisure hours, can nearly or quite keep up with the

lessons of the wants and woes of seamen. To them it will prove a chart and compass to guide them in their future efforts to elevate and Chrislessons of the wants and woes of seamen. To them it will prove a chart and compass to guide them in their future efforts to elevate and Christianize the too long neglected mariner. We shall attempt a hasty review of one of the more prominent facts he has presented in seafaring life. While his graphic and touching descriptions of the courrences by sea and land, together with his not courrences by sea and land, together with his not consider the same time pay attention their schools, and at the same time pay attention their classics, to bear a decent examination.

and human kindness are but empty names. Were the unhappy results of such treatment confined to the sea alone, there would seem to be more hope than at present for the poor outcast sailor. But mankind in avoiding Scylla, are often engulphed in Charybdis. Such is the history of the majority of seamen. On shore they find themselves their own masters, no longer shut up to the dreaded discipline of a narrow ship, to the call of a hated officer, who, clothed with a little brief authority, struts the quarter deck with as brief authority, struts the quarter deck with as much importance as Napoleon would the battle-

ions are well calculated to active passing bour, but they open to the bearing as a fined solid or as an important and discriminating mind, be as the broken trans, with whom as an important and discriminating mind, be residued to the control of the passing as individual to the passing bour, but they open to the broken trans, with whom as an immortal manner of the sea shall be converted.

It is not their power to as immortal discriminating mind, be residued to the retraints of a strict and sea from the work of the passing bour, but they were adventurers on the sever as important and discriminating mind, be residued to the retraints of a strict and sea of the passing bour, but they open the control of the passing bour, but they open the control of the passing bour, but they open the control of the passing bour, but they open the control of the passing bour, but they open the passing bour, but the passing bour, but they open the passing bour, but they open the passing bour, but then have scattered their sybilline leaves to the winds of heaven.

Such productions are well calculated to afford amusement for the passing hour, but they open to us no avenues to the sailor's heart.

But our author cover to us from the dark was a such like a true Son of Neptune. The latter he seldom finds on shore, as comparatively speaking. None care for him, and he is debarred from good seriest.

the hammock in the dying hour, and urge the necessity of a preparation in the ear of a brother sailor, as he leaves the headlands of time to launch out upon the shoreless ocean of eternity.

Yet with all the apparently blunted feelings which he makes the sailor sometimes to manifest, such apparant traits of character are to be attributed to his situation, and not to a want of sensibility. If he does not relieve and comfort in the hour of sickness and distress, it is because he has nothing to relieve and comfort with. With all their faults, he shows them to be men, possessing wishes and feelings in common with other men, with all that sense of equity and justice which glow in other human breasts, and with that generous sympathy and benevolence for which they are so often distinguished. True the sailor acts from the impulse of the moment, without stopping for those nice discriminations which it is proper should be made in acts of charity. But elevate him in the scale of mental and moral being, and turn his generosity and benevolence into right and proper channels, and the world will

shim in the scale of mental and moral being, and turn his generosity and benevolence into right and proper channels, and the world will feel, appreciate, and acknowledge its salutary influence.

Impressed with these truths, and with a deep sense of their wrongs,—their wretched situation as intellectual, moral and accountable beings, our author has returned to his native land, and we trust that his hard task in the trying school of experience will not have been in vain. In the benevolence of his heart, and with a nobleness of soul that deserves commendation, and immitation, he has taken up his able pen to lay before his countrymen an unvarnished tale of their present unhappy condition. unhappy condition.

We hail this work as a choice treasure, a correct miniature of life at sea, into which the Philanthropist and Christian may look to learn new lessons of the wants and woes of seamen. To them it will prove a chart and compass to guide to rest and unhead in that he revening to rest and unhead in that he revening prominent facts he has presented in seafaring life. While his graphic and touching descriptions of occurrences by sea and land, together with his potical musings, sad thoughts and sentimental reflections, we must leave to the reader, as he alone tan fully enjoy and appreciate them. They are the men who would stand at the hands of officers on ship-board. It is indispensably neces.

brief authority, strain the much importance as Napoleon would the battle-field of Marengo or Austerlitz.

Freed on shore from this severe restraint the sailor soon forgets the sorrows of the sea, and gives loose reins to every unhallowed desire. This is not putting an extreme case. I could specify a great many examples of such miserable economy, which have fallen under my own observation. Hundreds of fathers require their sons to support themselves in part, by teaching while in college, who would on no account permit it, if they were at all aware of the disadvantages. sand this saving may cost him in the end—or in other words, how many thousand dollars less he will be able to earn with a poor education than he might with a good one; and how much less happy and respectable he will be all the days of his hife?

college, who would on no account permit it, if they were at all aware of the disadvantages.

In regard to those young men who are dependent upon their own earnings, I submit whether, simply on the score of economy, it would not be far better for them to spend two or three years longer in getting their education, than to break in, year by year, upon their studies, to earn the money

THE CONVENT.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]
Bosros, Feb. 16, 1840.

You have seen that our Legislature has rejected the proposal to pay for the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict, by a strong vote, 207 to 49; but there is one circumstance attending it, which you have not seen in the newspapers, and which deserves the attention of politicians. While members you have not seen in the newspapers, and which deserves the attention of politicisms. While the subject was before the House, Whig members were urged to vote for it, as a means of buying over Irish voters to the Whig party. The result shows, that there are very few Whigs in the House, whose vote could be secured in that way. Perhans some of them believed what was said in Perhaps some of them believed what was said in reply:—that for every Roman Catholic vote thus gained, two Protestant votes would be lost. This remps some of them catholic vote thus gained, two Protestant votes would be lost. This I take to be one of many indications, that a wholesome change is going on in the political wholesome change is going on in the political world. Formerly, when two parties were nearly balanced, a small third party might turn the scale world. Formerly, when two parties were nearly balanced, a small third party might turn the scale by selling its vote to one of them, and taking its pay in offices, or in such legislation as it desired. For some time past, every attempt of the kind has proved an entire failure. The people understand this sort of game. No bargain of the kind, large enough to be worth making, can be kent secret. enough to be worth making, can be kept secret, and multitudes are resolved to vote down all who become parties to such unprincipled contracts. suggest this to your neighbors of the Courier and Enquirer. It may moderate their zeal in the service of their "Sovereign Lord," Pope Gregory XVI.

As to the Convent, the impression is very As to the Convent, the impression is very general among our citizens, that there is no just claim on the State for indemnification. Though nothing can justify a mob, and those who engage in one ought to be punished, yet there may be such provocations to one, that the provokers may justify be left to suffer the consequences which they bring upon themselves. So it was in the case of the Convent. Miss Harrison had escaped from the Convent, being, as the Roman Catholics. in the Convent, being, as the Roman Catholics said, insane; as others who saw her said, in her sound mind. At the solicitation of the Bishop and Convent, she went back, having er promise before witnesses, of liberty to return her friends, with whom she had taken refuge, if she should desire it, after a specified time—either two or three weeks. She told her friends, when two or three weeks. She told her triends, when leaving them to return to the Convent, that she went at the risk of her life; and that, if alive and permitted, she should return to them at the appointed time. She exacted a promise from them, to call at the Convent at that time, and to insist the convent at that time, and to insist the convent at the occurrenced by see and fund, together seed in one of the continued in case of the continued in the continued in the continued of the continued in the continued

those accounts of the affair were published, which, though they contain no untruth, carefully omit every fact which a Roman Catholic would not like to hear. By the use of these accounts the Popish and Infidel enemies of Protestantism, and their abettors, have inanaged to deceive a great part of the world, from that day to this, and have secured for the Ursulines, an amount of sympathy to which their conduct on that occasion, by no means entitles them. It is quite time to correct the story; and hence this letter. If you print it, you may expect an awful scolding from somebody; but no one who can speak from personal knowledge, will unequivocally contradict any one of its assertions.

French Naval and Military Forces.—According to the French papers, the naval force of France will consist, in 1842 of 20,000 marines in the seaports and colonies, and 45,000 afloat, or ready to embark, hesides the crews of 20 sail of the line, 22 frigates, 21 corvettes, 17 brigs, 76 smaller vessels, and 35 steamboats. The effective strength of the army will be 43,741 men, and 110,996 horses. The fortifications of Paris will lead to the fortifications of French ports. One million sterling is demanded for Cherbourg.

Mr. Adams's School for Young Ladies.

TMHS School was commenced by the subscriber, Ian. 4.

1841, and is designed to be permanent. The charge for inition, which includes Latin and French to those who wish to study either, is \$100 per year, of forty four wests eight weeks being allowed for vacation, principally in July and August. Pupils who enter are expected to remain less one year, and to give notice of their intention to leave one quarter in advance.

The course of study will be extensive and thorough. It will be my constant aim to give attention to the physical, in tellectual, and moral education of the pupil. Any system which neglects either, must be condemned as well which neglects either, must be condemned as the control of the pupil. Any experiments of the pupil which neglects either, must be condemned as the control of the pupil.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

A Preparatory Department will also be opened at the same time, the object of which is to prepare misses to enter the higher Department. In addition to their regular studies, attention will be paid to plain and ornamental needle work, and vocal music. Tutton, \$1.00 per quarter.

Board, including washing and lights, \$2 per week. Tutton to be paid to advance.

In behalf of the Trusters, GEORGE COGSWELL.

Bradford, Mass. March 5, 1841. 6w.

English Boarding School in Chester, N. H.

Forty-free miles from Boston, Mass.

The Spring and Summer Term will commence April 1st.
Thus. Totion \$4,00 per 12 weeks. Board, including lights, washing, and small repairs on clothes, \$1,50 pt. week. Boards for the spring and privileges in the family are intended to be such as a parent should provide for his own children. The arrangement for each boy to cultivate a plat of ground, and the opportunity to witness agricultural operations on the farm continue as here tolder. The Subscriber grateful for the past, solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians, who wish to place children

NEWTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

HE Next Term of this Academy will commence on day, April 13, and continue eighteen weeks, contract the property of the property of the contract of the contrac

MILTON ACADEMY.

spared to render their situation pleasant, and to advance them in a thorough course of education.

Board can be obtained in good families at a convenient distance from the Academy on reasonable terms, and a few can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, if application to the property of the property of the property of the property of the Principal, in the property of the

SCHOOL NOTICE.

Sugar Beet.
Mangel Wutzel.

Rught Eagn.
Ballattne's New Royal de
New Red Globe do. 4 superior White Tankard Turing
Veillow
Carrot Long Orange.

A Naringham.
White Globe do.
Carrot Long orange.

A Waringham.
White Globe do.
Green Round do.
Fungham, sorts.
Green Round do.
Barley-Various sorts.
BarleyB MIE Subscriber continues to board and educate children and youth in his family as heretefore. A few additional ones can be received at the present time. Also three or four Misses, wishing to attend the Academy, or Normal School in this place, can be accommodated with board.

Bridgewater, Feb. 25, 1841. EBENEZER GAY. NEW PUBLICATIONS. Garden Seeds
Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every
sorts, Borecole, Broccole, Brussels See
way, Celery, of the most improved
carrot, all the varieties, Lucumber do,
dive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leck, Lucumber
ons, do. Martynea, Mustan, Sasturia
Feoper do. Fungish do, Paranis, Fa
variety, Rimburt for tarts, Radion of
sorts. Tomato, Turmp, 27 varieties.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY Krummacher. The Marty Lamb, or Christ the Representative of his people in all ages, translated from the German.

The Flying Rodin.

The Flying Rodin.

Free Grace Displayed. By Krummacher, author of "Elipia the Trishite." How vol. Old Humphrey's Observation of The Rodin Martin Societians Subversive of Christianity. By Samuel A. Van Vranken, of the Reformed Butch Church, N. V.

Barbara Howard, or the Belle of Almesville. A Tale.

The Mechanic's and Artist's Guide. Thyme, Sweet Marjorum. Mechanic's and Artist's Grand.
Young Orator, 10th Edition.
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Sweet standards.

Sage.

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ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracine all the floset Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar,

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put upin part of retail, can be accommodated—each packet see and labelied with printed directions. Price 50 cent en papers, which are retailed here at 6.1.4 cents ea Fruit and ornamental itees, of the greatest variety at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. The parket, when required, to go to any part of the U. Buston, March 5, 1841. Sm. JOSEPH BREA MAPS

DUBLISHED by the Society of Useful Knowledge; just received by JAMES MUNROE, & Co. One sett of the Maps published by the Society, for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, complete in 78 Nos. 134, Washington st. m5. march 5.

Krummacher's New Works. MARTYR LAMB, or Christ the Repress

his People, bit People, and Solomon and Shulamite, role Wrestling, and Solomon and Shulamite, roleius the Centurion. With Ferguson's Notes, its Dew of Israel, or a Glimpse of the Kingdom of Grace, d Humphrey's Observations. Published by the London ob Wrestling, and Solomon and Shulamite, the limits of the street of the

Dr. Spring's Essays on the Distinguishing Frank of the histian Character.
Memoir of Mrs. Dwight, including an account of the Piague (1887; toerflere with Life of Mrs. Grant.
Fuller's Backshider, with James' Introduction.
Todd's Truth Made Simple.
Todd's Sabbath School Teacher.
Simple Sketches, and Sermons to Children.
For sale by JAMES LORIVG, No. 132 Washington street.
As above—Kirk's Sermons.

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An Inquiry into the Origin of Christianity, by Charles C. An Inquiry into the Origin of Christianity, by Charles C. Hemmell, 8vo. For sale by J. MUNROE, & Co. 134 Washington st. m5.

OF Worcester's Watts and School OF Worcester's Watts and Select Hymns—12mo, 18mo, 22mo, enlarged with the addition of 340 new Hymns Dr. Worcester's Edition of Watts Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Song, with four hundred and seventy four select

which neglects either, must be condemned as essentially deficient;—especially is it deemed of paramount importance to aim at exerting constantly a healthful, moral and religious influence.

I am permitted to refer in Boston, to Hox. Samuel Hussaan, Hox. Revers Choorer, Rev. States Arrex, Rev. News. L. Dave, E. Rev. Thomas Adams, E.q. Nathashi. Dave, E. Rev. Thomas Adams, E.q. Nathashi. Dave, E. Coura, & Palmer, Homes & Homes, and to Professors Simos Green, and the Lower Llow, Harrord University.

Roston, March, 5, 1841.

GT. The next quarter will commence on the 28d of March. Mr. A., may be found at his School Room in Phillip's Place, from 9 to 2 o'clock. His residence is at Col. Lane's, No. 53

Bedford St.

RRADEGUED ACADIMAN. continues to receive a steadily increasing perionage. It has recently been adopted in several large and important churches; among them are those of Rev. Drs. Spring and Skinner, New York, and Rev. Mr. Barnes, Philadelphia.

Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington alreet.

FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGY.

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Surants of Guestions on Sir Waiter Scott and Eng-dor Grandfather, 12mo. Conversational Phrases and Dialogues, in French and Eng-lish, compiled chiefly from the 18th and 1ast edition of Betten-ger's Conversational Phrases, 18mo.

The American Eclectic, for March. UBLISHED by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 C PUBLISHED by WHIPPLE & DAINELL, No. 9 Corn-hill. CONTENTS.

ARI. I. Mehemet Ali, and Egypt.—H. "The Eastern Question:"—The Policy of England, France and Russia, in

CLAPP & PERKINS have for sale, at 100 State Street,
Bicached and Unbleached Winter Sperm Oil,
Spring and Fall "Warms Question 1: — The Pedrey of England, France and Russia, in Question 1: — The Pedrey of England, France and Russia, in Meliemet Ali and the Turkish Empire. — III. Ranks H. Marath he the Pages of Rome.— IV. Belgian Literature: Reynard the the Pages of Rome.— IV. Belgian Literature: Reynard the Comm.— What and his Philosophy, by M. Cousin, VI. The Comm. What The War with China.— The Opium Question.— VIII. See H. Literature: The Lofe and Works of the Panter Hothers, and Literature of the Cossacks:— Songs of the University and Literature of the Cossacks:— Songs of the University and Literature of the Cossacks:— Songs of the University and Literature of the Cossacks:— Songs of the University and Literature of the Cossacks:— Songs of the University and Literature of the Cossacks:— Songs of the University and Improvements in Science and the Arts.— Geology.— XIII Bibliographical Notices.—XIV. Select List of Recent Publications. 5. ed pare.

Spring and Fall "Heren
Spermaceti Candles, and Family Soap.
The above articles are selected with great care, particles
for Family use.

Jan. 3

Jan. 3 THE place well known as the residence of TEMAS Woodward, stuated in the cen of Medfield, 18 miles from Boston, is offered.

SANDERS' SERIES of SCHOOL BOOKS. Published by GOLLD, NEWMAN' & SAXTON, corner of Folton and Nassau streets. N. York—SAXTON & FEIRCE, 133-1-2 Washington street, Boston.

Recognition of Friends
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ristian's Faith, confirmed and proved by selections
are divines. of a Christian's Faith, confirmed and performed divines.

Grome eminent divines.

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For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street.

Fib. 25. kc. and within six minutes walk of the Calleges. On the premises is a good garden, and a number of Fust Trees of best kind. Few situations in the country offer such inducement to the purchaser. Price low, and pay made exposession given immediately.

GIDEON DELANO Pamberst, Mass, March 5th, 1841.

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Lotroduction to the above, for younger scholars, by the same. These works are highly recommended by tenetiers and others, are used in the Basic Hubbs Schools, and also extensively in the various schools in the United States.

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general use in the standard standard sequences, and being in more considered as standard books for the instruction of youth in History.

Emerson's Arithmetic, (in Three Parts.)

Part I, contains Easy Lessons for Beginners. Part 2, contains Lessons for all Scholars. Part 3, contains the higher operations. It is a sequence of the sequences of the GREENHOUSE & PARLOR PLANTS. Goodrich's History of the United States, adapted to the capacity of Youth. Revised and enlarged from the Fifty-Gurth edition. Goodrich's and Emerson's Chuestions to the above.

The above History of the United States is among the most popular works of the kind. It is in use in the Boston schools, and has a high and extensive popularity.

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Elementary, adapted for use in Schools and Academies, Comprehensive, designed for the same, and for general reference.

This Dictionary is recommended by persons of the highest interary merit, as "combining advantages as a Pronouncing Dictionary, superior to all others," and as been given to the superior of the Complex of the States of the States of the Highest interary merit, as "combining advantages as a Pronouncing Dictionary, superior to all others," and as being "a most complex of the Highest Interary merit, as "combining advantages as a Pronouncing protonary, superior to all others," and as being "a most complex of the Highest Interary merit, as "Laborated Academics, Market L. P. Walkilla," Almes L. L. P. Walkilla, Market L.

NO. 12 .--

DESCR JERUSALEM A

Z10N, 8

Our first walk was our first walk was a part having dined with a this house near the part of Zion. Tow haith and myself, wen a gate, and turning ope along the side of irts the castle. The the valley of Hin of the valley of Him time the road to Beth proached on Saturday almost immediately to ascend obliquely the W. corner of the city the valley. Reaching out upon the high lew in the modern city. in some parts tilled, ings. The chief of phas, so called, now the Muslim Tomb of the Adsumers of stone we these buildings and chiefly attracted our at tian cemeteries, all of first that of the Armen convent in the S. W. c this, that of the Greeks ward that of the Lati cemeteries are simply by a flat stone laid up

A little to the southwand adjacent to the N. with the mosk and tom of ground which has be ican Missionaries, as dead. To this measure the measure to the measure the measure that the measurement of the measure dead. To this measure by necessity. Two of the son and Dr. Dodge, has been. For the former obtained without difficus Greeks. In the case of mission was granted, an array shout to proceed were about to proce brought, that the pera and the grave filled up. tion of the case to the h the burial was allowed press understanding, the never more be given. sionaries purchased the Zion, and enclosed it with The plat contains two looked green and peace anted. After the pure anted. After the pur possession delivered, the hesitated to give it the did not object to the they wanted a bribe of own pockets, they profe whether it was fitting the matter had not at that tin
—and until this was de
not choose to transfer
friends. I have since last year (1840) the M wall to be erected are under lock and key; a the death of a child of

was interred with all precincts. All this was are here usually settled scription, no further diff From the cemet along the southern wa the Zion gate, and t slope towards the val Cheesemakers. A pa leads obliquely down tion of Siloam. In and the Tyropocon, wall near the great m

Here, still within the Siloam, a small deep parallelogram, into w under the rocks, out of the solid rock a few for descent by a few subterraneous channe higher up in the vall or ridge Ophel lying be the Valley of Jehosha the Pool of Siloam in a fifty feet high. Along the hewn in the rocky irrigate gardens plants, lying in terraces of the Valley of Jehosl some forty or fifty feet, as we saw them, were l

the right, just below point of Ophel, is a

terrace of stones survitely say Isaiah was say We now passed alon haphat, which is here and steep. On our riside of the Mount of stone hovels of the Kefr Selwan, many of or rather excavated places the Sepulchtion, are used as dw he valley, under the of the Virgin, a deep evidently artificial, two successive fligh parently brought perhaps artificial cl a subterraneous pr the Pool of Siloam. ed through the whole let drank of the water, a though not unpleasant that the people did not we found here, as at Si water-skins, which lift their shoulders. They drinking; but when a comes lower, it is then ish taste

comes lower, it is that is taste.

Above this fountain narrow. It is everywletween very high hill now never flows, and property in the company of the company in the company of the company in the compan its bottom, except in the
From the fountain a
but steeply to the S. E.
great mosk. This for great mosk. This for extreme S. E. corner of directly on the brow of directly on the brow of of the valley, here ab feet deep. Further N. little more, leaving a magnifer of the wall, who hammed an cemetery. It crowded together; a sed this way afterward sing apparently from cashallow graves. The cemetery to all the other great mosk.

great mosk.

Comprehensive, acsigned for the same, and for general response of the highest file Spring Term of Ms. CHARLES E. ABBOTT'S School will commence on Monday, March 1st, at the School will commence on Monday, March 1st, at the The charges will be as follows:

For pupils who are under 12 years of age, proposed to the studies of the season of the Languages, and the season of the highest literature and the season of the highest languages, and the season of the highest literature and the season of the highest literature and the season of the highest languages, are an even of the season of the highest languages, and the season of the highest langua